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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses ways in which maternal attitudes may serve as mediating variables linking social class characteristics of the family to the socialization of children. Reference is made to the Family Problem Scale (Ernhart and Loevinger) which provides a psychological characterization of social class levels on five dimensions or subscales: authoritarian family ideology, approval of conventional social role for women, denial of hostility, concern for moralistic control, basic distrust vs. trust. Ten other subscales were created by imposing a priori constructs on items of the Family Problem Scale. These "a priori scales" are: old vs. new child rearing ideologies, mother's view of sex role, toilet training attitude, mother's house cleaning attitude, resentfulness, open vs. enclosed family, affirmation vs. denial of aggression, autonomy vs. dependence, subscales of autonomy and sex role attitudes, attitudes towards pregnancy. In this report, preliminary ideas are given as to how the a priori scales might be related to social class levels or within them to variables like racial groupings and different-sized families. The a priori scales are included in an appendix. (JH)

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MATERNAL ATTITUDES

Progress Report

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November, 1973

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A component of the project: Research in the Methodology of Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Studies has been to develop and test a structural equation model for the parental production function in education. This report is a progress report for that component.

The basic strategy in developing such a parental production function is to establish the mediating variables which link the social class characteristics of the family to the child's socialization. One of the links in this chain is the attitude configuration of the mother. This report summarizes some of the work to date which formed a part of the attempt at conceptualizing the ways in which these influences are mediated. Empirical data analyses based on these conceptualizations have been and are being performed and will be described in later reports.

Analysis of the Family Problem Scale

(Ernhart & Loevinger, 1969)

One of the main goals of the analysis of the St. Louis Baby Data is not only the clustering of social strata with respect to the traditional triad of income, occupation, and education, but also to consider the variables of race, family size, housing condition, and psychological factors such as those measured in Ernhart and Loevinger's Family Problem Scale (1969). We intend to characterize social class levels psychologically by the five original clusters of the Family Problem Scale and also by other scales constructed from that same instrument by us. The subscales are as follows:

(1) Ernhart & Loevinger

Authoritarian Family Ideology

Approval of Conventional Social Role for Women

Denial of Hostility

Concern for Moralistic Control

Basic Distrust vs. Trust

(2) Harnischfeger & Wiley

Old vs. New Child Rearing Ideologies

Mother's View of Sex Role (Special Longitudinal Scale)

Toilet Training Attitude

Mother's House Cleaning Attitude

Resentfulness

Open vs. Enclosed Family

Affirmation vs. Denial of Aggression

Autonomy vs. Dependence

Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes

Attitudes Towards Pregnancy

The scale construction of Ernhart & Loevinger differs from ours in that the former was based on inter-item correlation as a clustering criterion (factor analysis) and therefore was empirically based, while the new scales are a priori constructs imposed on the items of the Family Problem Scale. Our target of relevance is inter-social class discrimination of psychological variables we consider important in child rearing practices. We will analyze the behavior of these a priori scales and assess their cohesiveness.

The data from the St. Louis Baby Study also allow a partial analysis of change, because the Authoritarian Family Ideology subscale (AFI) was given at two points.

Figure 1 Timepoints at which the Family Problem Scale (FPS) was administered

Birth of Child	3 years	3 1/2 years
AFI_{ss}	FPS, mainly to Whites of Cohert I only	FPS, mainly to Blacks of Cohert II only. AFI_{ss} to Whites of Cohert II

All mothers were given the 1965 version of the Authoritarian Family Ideology subscale (AFI_{65})[1] at the birth of the criterion child. Three years later the mothers of Cohert I - the total sample had been split into Cohert I and II - answered the whole Family Problem Scale. Unfortunately, many black mothers did not answer to questionnaire so that this measurement is mainly based on whites. The mothers of Cohert II answered the Family Problem Scale[2] when the criterion child was 3 1/2 years old. At this time point the emphasis was on black mothers and only the Authoritarian Family Ideology Scale (AFI_{68}) was given to whites. These conditions imply that the measurement of change cannot be based on the whole Sample and is also limited to the items of the Authoritarian Family Ideology Scale.

Assumed Discriminative Power of Subscales

Following are some preliminary ideas of how the subscales might be related to social class level or within them to such variables as racial groupings and families of different sizes.

1. Authoritarian Family Ideology: We conjecture that mothers scoring high on this scale have a conservative, lower middle-class background, and may be often come from small towns or rural areas. These mothers should be upwardly mobile in their goals for children. Their ideal is the middle-class family life of about thirty years ago. High

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1) Version AFI_{65} has 8 items that were elimited in the AFI_{68}.

2) The FPS includes the AFI_{68} only.

scorers on this scale are in favor of traditional sex-role education; they enforce a strict toilet training, cleanliness and orderliness, and live on strict rules and schedules; they react strongly to being criticized by their children and are untouched by new insights into child development. We believe that mothers with an Authoritarian Family Ideology will be found equally often in the black and white lower-middle class groups.

2. Approval of Conventional Social Role for Women: High scorers will be found mainly in the middle class groups. This scale should be positively related to that described in 1). Surely sex-role socialization is in accordance with the socializer's view of women. High scorers approve of the housewife's role and of a strong dependency status. As a consequence of their approval of dependence they will not let their children practice autonomous behavior and develop responsibility. Surely, this attitude will not be found in lower class black families, because they cannot afford it. In these families, many of which are without father, mothers experience that men do not take over so much responsibility. In these families the children have to assume responsibility too.

3. Denial of Hostility: It seems to us that mothers scoring high on this scale will not be found in lower classes but to a considerable extent in the upper half of the social

stratum. The ideology of having to find everybody and everything nice is widely spread in the U.S. Problems are negated, mothers feel that they should be desperately happy all the time and compulsively enjoy every minute of their life. This kind of attitude is an outcome of mis-education and socialization which lower class people "miss".

4. Concern for Moralistic Control: Presumably, this scale is also highly correlated with the Authoritarian Family Ideology Scale and high values may define the same group of people. Orderliness, a scheduled life, and conservative opinions about sex are characteristic of high values on both scales. Certain sex denying religious groups could be identified with this scale. Currently, we do not have information on mother's religious affiliation and we will, therefore, be limited to social class comparisons in confirming our hypotheses.

5. Basic Distrust vs. Trust: This scale is probably unrelated to social class level. Many of the items are concerned with self-confidence, self-esteem, and relations with other people. Some, however, seem not to fit in this picture and are not easily subsumed under the scale name. We expect that this scale is related to more basic personality traits. Trustful, self-confident persons are presumably also the more successful ones, the confirmation of which is hindered by the problem of defining successful, especially for housewives. Mother's education is a variable

which reflects social class origins and is likely unrelated to trust or distrust. An analysis with mother's occupation, however, which compares the housewife to mothers employed outside the house should produce more substantial differences. We would assume that working mothers are more trusting and that mothers in higher level occupations have even more trust and self-confidence.

6. Old vs. New Child-Rearing Ideology: Although many of the items of this scale stem from the AFI, a considerable number are different. This scale is restricted to items concerning child-rearing practices while the AFI also has more general items. We believe that mothers with high levels of education, that is, of high social class level will be in favor of new child-rearing practices -- those which are influenced by recent developments in child psychology and by psychoanalysis. This assumption is based on the observation that these mothers are more conscious about education and actively acquire information improving their children's socialization. At the other extreme, we assume, on the basis of other studies that lower-class mothers also behave more according to new child-rearing practices, because they are more permissive than lower middle-class mothers.

7. Toilet Training: This is a subscale of (6). The assumption is that rigid toilet training is in direction of older child-rearing practices.

8. Mother's House Cleaning Attitude: Focus on cleanliness is less expected in the lower class group. Although this scale is probably related to (1) we do not believe that it has enough discriminative power to differentiate social class/es clearly.

9. Mother's View of Sex-Role: Again, a conservative traditional attitude is predicted for middle class -- especially lower middle-class -- mothers. Mothers from small towns or rural backgrounds should be even more extreme in their conservative views.

10. Resentfulness: This scale measures the degree of pessimism toward the world and it is expected that people scoring high on this scale will score low on Trust (5). As with the latter we assume no relation to social class but expect that the scale reflects more basic personality traits such as self-esteem and self-confidence. We will perform some of the same analyses with this scale as with (5).

11. Autonomy vs. Dependence: Mothers who prefer dependence are probably less frequently employed and less trustful. Presumably they tend to follow the ideology of "a woman's place is in the home" and they keep their children dependent on themselves and tied to the house. This type of mother seems to occur more frequently in middle and upper middle class families and especially in small families.

Mothers of large families usually cannot avoid becoming more independent and autonomous and find it difficult to keep their children from developing independence. The impossibility of rigid control and close attachment of children in large families to their mother increases their autonomy even with basically dependence-fostering mothers.

12. Enclosed vs. Open Family: Enclosed families are those which prefer to be by themselves and have few guests and friends. We assume that this type of family is small and is found mostly in the middle and lower-middle classes. In large families it is more likely that some members bring friends home and a few additional persons more or less do not really increase the amount of effort any more. With respect to child-rearing, we expect this to be a rather important variable. We believe that children from open families are more likely to develop good relationships to others and to make more subtle evaluations of others.

13. Affirmation vs. Denial of Aggression: Mothers who permanently suppress their aggression surely exert a lot of it towards their children. They also force their children to deny aggression which ultimately brings about the same behavior. A permanently tense home atmosphere is one result. This behavior is closely related to Denial of Hostility (3) and will be analyzed similarly.

14. Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes: We formed four subscales which focus on both autonomy or dependence and traditional or more contemporary sex role attitudes. The subscales cover the areas of women working outside the home, of women's general activities outside the home, of women's social roles, and more general basic issues of sex role differentiation. We expect the differentiative power of these scales to be in the direction indicated for the scales "Autonomy vs. Dependence" and "Mother's View of Sex Role".

15. Attitudes Towards Pregnancy: We assume that this short scale might differentiate mothers with few children from those with many. Mothers with higher social class backgrounds and many children, we believe to have especially positive attitudes towards pregnancy.

APPENDIX

Scale Descriptions

Autonomy vs. Dependence

Child

	Item-No.	
B. Blind dates can be lots of fun for college girls.	16	A. A girl should never go on a blind date.
A. A child of 8 should have a little money to spend without telling his parents.	20(21)	B. A child of 8 should tell his parents how he spends his money.
B. Everyone, even a child, needs some privacy in his life.	21(12)	A. The best kind of family life is the kind where the whole family does everything together.
A. Nowadays what most children need is more time to themselves, even if they waste time.	37(47)	B.+ Children should make good use of their time after school and during vacations.
A. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.	41	B.+ There is no use a girl being given courses in all kinds of subjects that will never do her any good after she gets married.
A. A boy has a right to break his own toys.	42	B. A boy should not be allowed to break his toys on purpose.

Autonomy vs. Dependence continued

	Item-No.	
A. A nine-year-old should be able to go places by himself on bus or streetcar.	73	B. A nine-year-old is too young to go places by himself on bus or streetcar.
A. A 13-year-old girl is old enough to go on a date with a boy from school.	103	B. A 13-year-old girl is too young to go out alone with a boy.

+ Does not express dependence

Attitude Towards Women's Working

B. Most young women would really like to have both a career and marriage.	7	A. One of the wonderful things about marriage for a young woman is that she doesn't have to worry about going out and making a living.
A. Most husbands are proud of their wives having activities outside of the home.	15	B. Most husbands secretly resent their wives having activities outside the home.
B. If married women can work as well as men, they should be given a chance.	18	A. Married women shouldn't take jobs away from men in hard times.

Autonomy vs. Dependence continued

	Item-No.	
B. The hardest part about raising children is not being able to get out.	25	A. It's easier for a woman to stay home with children than go to work every day.
B. Most women want the kind of husband who will let them have a job outside the home.	58	A. Most women want the kind of husband who won't let them have a job outside the house.
B. Some women with small children will be better mothers if they have outside jobs than if they don't.	85	A. If a woman has small children, she shouldn't work outside her home.

General

B. A woman resents her husband taking over all the big decisions.	35	A. A woman has more respect for a man who takes over the decisions.
B. It's better to have some people think you are a bit peculiar than to be just like everyone else.	104	A. It's better to be one of the crowd than to be thought a bit peculiar.

Autonomy vs. Dependence continued

	Item No.	
A. Parents of small children should try to get a baby-sitter and go out together at least once a week.	108	B. When children are small, it is best not to leave them with baby-sitters.

Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes

Attitudes towards Women's Working

Traditional (Dependent)	Item-No.	Autonomous
A. One of the wonderful things about marriage for a young woman is that she doesn't have to worry about going out and making a living.	7	B. Most young women would really like to have both a career and marriage.
A. Married women shouldn't take jobs away from men in hard times.	18	B. If married women can work as well as men, they should be given a chance.
A. It's easier for a woman to stay home with children than go to work every day.	25	B. The hardest part about raising children is not being able to get out
A. Most women want the kind of husband who won't let them have a job outside the house.	58	B. Most women want the kind of husband who will let them have a job outside the home.
A. Raising children and keeping house is more interesting than the kind of work most men do for a living.	65	B. Most men have more interesting work to do than their wives have.
A. If a woman has small children, she shouldn't work outside her home.	85	B. Some women with small children will be better mothers if they have outside jobs than if they don't.

Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes continued

Attitudes towards Women's Outside Activities

Traditional (Dependent)	Item-No.	Autonomous
B. Most husbands secretly resent their wives having activities outside the home.	15	B. Most husbands are proud of their wives having activities outside of the home.
A. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.	97	B. Every mother should have some interests outside the home.

Attitudes towards General Women's Role

Traditional (Dependent)	Item-No.	Autonomous
A. A woman has more respect for a man who takes over the decisions.	35	B. A woman resents her husband taking over all the big decisions.
B. A woman should never be alone on the streets at night.	96(42)	A. It is silly for a woman to worry about coming home alone at night.

Sex Role Attitudes, General

Traditional	Item-No.	
A. Men are just naturally better at mechanical things than women are.	2	B. If women had a chance, they could learn mechanical skills as well as men.

Subscales of Both Autonomy and Sex Role Attitudes continued

Traditional	Item-No.	
B. There is no use a girl being given courses in all kinds of subjects that will never do her any good after she gets married.	41	A. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.
B. A woman does not find her true self until she keeps house and rears children.	45	A. A woman's personality suffers when she is all involved in keeping house and rearing children.
A. Everything about taking care of a baby is fun, even changing his diapers.	59	B. Taking care of a baby is fun except for changing his diapers.
A. In case of a divorce, the mother should be given the children, because a child is always best off with its own mother.	67	B. Sometimes it is better for the children to go to the father when there is a divorce.
A. Women are more considerate than men.	74	B. Men are more considerate than women.
A. Boys like to date "fast" girls, but when it comes to getting married, they choose girls for whom they have more respect.	76(28)	B. Most boys marry the same kind of girl they have been going out with.

Mother's view of sex role (Special Longitudinal Scale)

traditional	Item-No.	
B. A little girl should wear dresses instead of overalls.	8(4)	A. Overalls are often the most practical thing for a little girl to wear.
A. If a little girl is a tomboy, her mother should try to get her interested in dolls and playing house.	60(21)	B. If a little girl is a tomboy, her mother should let her play boys' games.
A. Boys like to date "fast" girls, but when it comes to getting married, they choose girls for whom they have more respect.	76(28)	B. Most boys marry the same kind of girl they have been going out with.
B. A woman should never be alone on the streets at night.	96(42)	A. It is silly for a woman to worry about coming home alone at night.

Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices

Old	Item-No.	New
	Controlling Attitudes	
A. Once you've made rules for your children, you should never go back on them.	33	B. In family living it is often best not to be to strict about rules.
A. If parents taught their children obedience, the children wouldn't get into trouble with the law.	66	B. When a child gets into trouble with the law, it is usually because his parents don't love him enough.
A. Most children nowadays aren't taught to respect their parents enough.	83	B. Children have as much respect for their parents nowadays as they ever did.
A. Most mothers nowadays let their children get away with too much.	91	B. Most mothers nowadays do a pretty good job of raising their children.
	Aggressive Control	
B. A boy should not be allowed to break his toys on purpose.	42	A. A boy has a right to break his own toys.
A. No child should be permitted to strike his mother.	47(17)	B. A mother should not be harsh with a small child who strikes her.
B. Children should not be disrespectful of their parents.	72(26)	A. Children should be allowed to criticize their parents.

Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

Old	Item-No.	New
	Punishment	
B. Parents should punish small children when they use naughty words.	4	A. Parents should not pay any attention when small children use naughty words.
A. If a boy of 6 or 7 lies or steals, he should be punished severely.	39(16)	B. Lying and stealing aren't very serious in boys 6 or 7.
A. If an older child strikes a younger one, he should always be punished.	75(27)	B. If an older child strikes a younger one, he may have a good reason for it.
A. Punishing a child doesn't do any good if you make up to him right afterwards.	79(30)	B. It is best to make up with a child right after punishing him.
	Oral Attitudes	
B. The best way to wean a baby from the bottle is to take it away and never let him see it again.	27	A. The best way to wean a baby from the bottle is to do it gradually.
B. Mothers should teach children to eat everything on their plates.	48(18)	A. Mothers should prepare good meals and let children eat what they like.
A. A baby should be taken from his high chair when he begins to mess with his food.	87	B. A baby should be allowed to mess with his food if he wants to.

Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

Old	Item-No.	New
B. Small babies should be fed on a regular schedule.	106(9)	A. Small babies should be fed when they are hungry.
	Overprotection	
B. A nine-year-old is too young to go places by himself on bus or streetcar.	73	A. A nine-year-old should be able to go places by himself on bus or streetcar.
A. If a woman has small children, she shouldn't work outside her home.	85	B. Some women with small children will be better mothers if they have outside jobs than if they don't.
B. A 13-year-old girl is too young to go out alone with a boy.	103	A. A 13-year-old girl is old enough to go on a date with a boy from school.
B. When children are small, it is best not to leave them with baby-sitters.	108	A. Parents of small children should try to get a baby-sitter and go out together at least once a week.

Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

General Attitudes

Old	Item-No.	New
A. Most mothers know instinctively what is the best way to bring up children.	1	B. Most mothers nowadays aren't sure what is the best way to bring up children.
B. After all the sacrifices parents make, teen-age children should be grateful to them.	12(6)	A. Teen-agers cannot be expected to be grateful to their parents.
A. If a young mother finds her baby puzzling, she should talk to some older, more experienced woman about her problems.	14(8)	B. If a young mother finds her baby puzzling, she should talk to friends her own age who have the same kinds of problems.
A. If a mother manages well, there will be no jealousy among her children.	34	B. No matter how well a mother manages, there is bound to be some jealousy among her children.
B. Children should make good use of their time after school and during vacations.	37(47)	A. Nowadays what most children need is more time to themselves, even if they waste time.
A. Children should be taught to have good manners when a guest comes to the house.	40	B. Most guests would rather see children just the way they usually are.
B. There is no use a girl being given courses in all kinds of subjects that will never do her any good after she gets married.	41	A. Girls should be given the same kind of education in high school and college as boys get.
A. Most mothers love all their children equally.	43	B. Even if a mother tries not to show favoritism, it's only natural for her to like one child better than another.

Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

Old	Item-No.	New
A. Children are not concerned about things related to sex until they reach teen age.	50	B. Even small children are interested in things related to sex.
A. It is important to see that a young child does not form bad habits.	61(22)	B. If a young child is happy, he will not form bad habits.
A. In case of a divorce, the mother should be given the children, because a child is always best off with its own mother.	67	B. Sometimes it is better for the children to go to the father when there is a divorce.
A. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.	97	B. Every mother should have some interests outside the home.

Miscellaneous

B. It is better to have tonsils taken out at three than at six, since a three-year-old soon forgets.	23(13)	A. A three-year-old is likely to be more disturbed by having his tonsils out than a six-year-old.
B. Children ask questions about a lot of things they shouldn't know about.	28	A. If a child is old enough to ask a question, he is old enough to be answered.
B. Youngsters in high school should not go steady.	36	A. There are a lot of advantages to going steady in high school.

Old vs. New Child-Rearing Practices continued

Old	Item-No.	New
B. When three-year-olds have water play in their own backyards, they should wear some clothes.	46	A. It is all right for three-year-olds to have water play without clothes.
A. Children are harmed by too much violence and sex on TV programs.	57	B. I a child learns good standards in the home, it won't matter what he sees on TV.
A. If a little girl is a tomboy, her mother should try to get her interested in dolls and playing house.	60(21)	B. If a little girl is a tomboy, her mother should let her play boys' games.
B. A five-year-old should be taught not to tell big stories that aren't true.	84(33)	A. It is fun to hear a five-year-old tell big stories.
A. You can spoil a tiny baby by picking him up every time he cries.	90	B. You cannot spoil a tiny baby by picking him up every time he cries.
A. It is best for small children not to watch their parents get dressed and undressed.	99(37)	B. It is all right for small children to watch their parents get dressed and undressed.

Toilet Training

Old	Item-No.	New
A. If a mother trains her baby properly, he will not need diapers after he is one year old.	10(5)	B. It is better not to start toilet training a baby until he is at least a year old.
A. A three-year-old who wets his pants should be made to feel ashamed of himself.	19(10)	B. There is no use making a child feel ashamed when he wets his pants.
A. It is up to the parents to train a child to have regular toilet habits.	31(15)	B. If too much fuss isn't made, a child's toilet training will take care of itself.
B. A child of five should be reminded every day to have his bowel movement.	53(19)	A. Parents should not ask about a five-year-old's bowel movement unless he is sick.

Mother's House Cleaning

	Item-No.	
B. An attractive house has a place for everything and everything in its place.	26(14)	A. A house that looks a little untidy is more attractive than one where everything is picked up.
B. A woman should keep her house neat even when she has a bad cold.	80(31)	A. It is foolish for a woman to spend time cleaning house when she has a bad cold.
B. It is more important to have the house spotless than to have pictures and flowers in it.	102(45)	A. It is more important to have pretty things in a house than to keep it spotless.
B. There is no excuse for a wife not keeping up with her housework.	107(46)	A. If a wife doesn't like housework, she should let some of it go and do things she likes better.

Resentfulness

	Item-No.	
B. Most men are crude by nature.	11	A. Most men are little boys at heart.
B. There is too much emphasis on sex in books and movies nowadays.	24	A. If books and movies are like real life, they are bound to have a lot of sex in them.
B. Most men have more interesting work to do than their wives have.	65	A. Raising children and keeping house is more interesting than the kind of work most men do for a living.
A. Before she is married a girl has such high hopes for marriage that the real thing is bound to be disappointing.	82	B. The doubts a girl feels before she is married soon vanish as she settles down to married life.
A. Most children nowadays aren't taught to respect their parents enough.	83(32)	B. Children have as much respect for their parents nowadays as they ever did.
B. Fewer people are doing a good job of raising children today than 30 years ago.	56(20)	A. More people are doing a good job of raising children today than 30 years ago.

Resentfulness continued

	Item No.	
A. Most mothers nowadays let their children get away with too much.	91(34)	B. Most mothers nowadays do a pretty good job of raising their children.
A. The world is in such a terrible state, it is frightening to think what the future holds for our children.	93	B. The future holds a lot of promise for our children, even though there will be problems along the way.

Open vs. Closed Family

Enclosed family	Item-No.	Open family
B. It is best to stay away from peculiar people--you never know whether you can trust them.	32	A. Odd people are often the most interesting and truest friends.
A. Children should be taught to have good manners when a guest comes to the house.	40	B. Most guests would rather see children just the way they usually are.
A. Personal problems should be kept to one's self.	54	B. Personal problems can best be solved by talking them over with a friend.
B. A wife shouldn't be expected to have dinner ready for a guest on short notice.	69	A. A wife should be willing to let her husband bring a friend home to dinner on short notice.
B. It's best for children to play with boys and girls whose parents are like their own.	71	A. Children should get to know all kinds of different people.
A. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.	97	B. Every mother should have some interests outside the home.
A. It is best not to get too friendly with your neighbors or they might start prying into your life.	101	B. It makes life more interesting and pleasant to be friendly with your neighbors.

Affirmation vs. Denial of Aggression	Item-No.	Denial of Aggression
B. All parents have moments when they wish they didn't have children.	30	A. Most parents never regret having children.
A. Most children have times when they hate their mothers.	63	B. There is something wrong with a child who hates his mother.
B. It is normal for brothers and sisters to hate each other sometimes.	88	A. It isn't normal for brothers and sisters to hate each other.
A. It's natural to have quarrels when two people who have minds of their own get married.	105	B. In a happy marriage the husband and wife don't quarrel.
A. In most families children squabble a lot.	3	B. There is no need for a lot of squabbling among the children of the family.

Attitudes Towards Pregnancy

	Item-No.	
B. Most women want one more baby, no matter how many children they have.	51	A. No woman should be expected to to have more than two children.
A. Pregnancy is a time when most women look especially nice.	6β	B. No matter how cleverly maternity clothes are made, a pregnant woman looks clumsy and unattractive.
B. Most women find pregnancy an especially pleasant time of life.	86	A. No matter how much a woman wants a baby, pregnancy is an unpleasant experience.